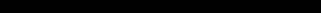


abled to die in bed last night. F. DeSimone was credited for the crime to-day; also Maradona's wife, 30 and the Maradona being intimate.

**Probability of a Freight War Between the
Harge Line and the Anchor Line—
Cheap River Rates Expected on
'Change.**



Height of water above low water mark... 17 ft. 3 in.
Rise in last 24 hours... 0 ft. 8 in.

ARRIVED—St. Paul, St. Paul; Spread Eagle, Graton.
Left, St. Paul, St. Paul; Spread Eagle, Graton.
Knapville; Eagle, Chouteau Island.

DEPARTED—Jay Gould, New Orleans; Henry Lou-
ry, New Orleans; St. Paul, St. Paul; Spread Eagle,
Graton.

The river continues rising.—Business on the
wharf is only fair.—The Future City came in from
New Orleans, towing five barges.—The Henry
Loury left for New Orleans with three barges in
tow, and the Jay Gould with two in tow.

3

This image shows a vertical strip of aged, yellowed paper. The paper has a mottled appearance with various shades of yellow and brown, indicating its age. A dark, textured border is visible along the left edge, possibly representing the binding or the edge of a book. There are some small, dark spots and fibers visible on the paper's surface.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH P. FULTON, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
One year, postage paid, \$1.00
Three months, postage paid, .35
One month, postage paid, .10
One copy (delivered by carrier), .05
By the week (delivered by carrier), .35
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.
One year, postage paid, \$1.00
Six months, postage paid, .50
All orders for new issues or changes should be sent to the Post-Dispatch, 215 and 217 Market street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months, can have the Post-Dispatch mailed to them regularly at the usual rates, by leaving their address at the counting-room, No. 215-17, Market street.

We suspect that the New York Herald's dread of "the Rowdy West" was not so much on account of the influence of the West in politics as it was on account of the strides made by the rowdy West in pushing up the circulation of the New York World.

Those "Irish Democrats" who have come out for BLAINE should explain why so great a majority of them sell under names without a visible admixture of Celtic blood in them. FARRER and BAUMANN, for instance, will hardly pass current as genuine Irish names.

SOME of our contemporaries who are much exercised over the existence of an imaginary Confederacy in Missouri would do well to turn their attention to Illinois, where the white militia refuse to go into camp with the colored militia. Evidently the war is not over in Illinois.

TO-DAY'S announcement of conversions in the great Republican revival mentions the name of one CONKEY, who is described as an Irish Democrat of New Jersey, and who manifests simultaneous symptoms of moving to the United States and joining the Republican party. BLAINE will not be elected President of the United States, but by a little effort properly directed he might be made President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The report of Consul MARION on the cholera at Marseilles and Toulon, which was given to the press yesterday, gives us no news or information of any kind. It seems to have been written about three weeks ago and not to have been corrected up to date, while the estimates it makes of the epidemic have been belied by subsequent facts. The cholera has apparently burned itself out in Marseilles and Toulon. It is not spreading, as was expected, and its progress confirms the opinion of those who hold that with quick sanitation the disease diminishes in virulence.

The official statement of the foreign commerce of the United States is accompanied by the irrelevant and meaningless assertion that the "balance of trade is in our favor." The balance may be in our favor, but the "demonition toll" is decidedly against us. We have lost \$83,000,000 or ten per cent of our exports, and \$55,000,000 or about eight per cent of our imports. A country that loses nearly \$140,000,000 of its foreign trade in a year can derive no consolation from what is called the "balance of trade." The American foreign trade is in a bad way. The shipping trade is in a bad way. Iron and manufacturing, stocks, banking and railroads, all are in a bad way. Yet we are asked to believe that the prosperity of the country is due to its legislative wisdom, while its misfortunes come from some unkind Providence.

The New York Tribune pleads the baby act against the Know Nothing articles found in the files of the paper edited by Mr. BLAINE when he first launched out in Maine politics. Those articles, however, were no worse than the Muligan circular, sent out a few years ago by the Maine Republican committee while Mr. BLAINE was its chairman. As well plead infancy against the prohibition policy which the Republican party of Maine adhered to so zealously during the twenty-five years of Mr. BLAINE's ascendancy as its organizer and leader. It was from the beginning a fusion of NEAL DOW'S Protectionists with the Know Nothings, and under Mr. BLAINE's management it never forgot its parentage nor missed an opportunity to show its old Know Nothing tinge to any Irishman or Catholic who dared to run for office in Mr. BLAINE'S State.

THERE is evidently something very rotten in Denmark when an Irish-American paper with an American-Irish name, and with influence enough to hand over the whole Irish-American vote of St. Louis to BLAINE and LOGAN, is attached and seized for a paltry paper bill of \$64. It is true that the answers to Chairman JONES' appeal are coming in but slowly, and the prospect is that the year's supply of "soap" will be very tight. But there ought to be enough patriotism in St. Louis to prevent disgrace from overwhelming a new campaign organ when \$64 would save it. When the crisis came and the unfeeling justice levied on the enthusiastic but unfortunate organ, where were Postmaster WELLS, and Collector WHITNEY, and McLEAF and FILLAY and MOTT, and all the other great men of the Republican party? Have they no bowels? People will begin to think that our stalwart Republicanism is losing its grip.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., Republican tells in another column the story of Mr. BLAINE'S great financial success, and tells it with a fairness befitting a special investigation report for one of the most faithful scrupulous and fair of our public journals. It is a very interesting story, and pretty clearly explains how Mr. BLAINE could be so prominent in public life for so many years without

identifying himself with the authorship of any great measure or policy. It seems that his real business all the time was money-making, and that his attention to public affairs was neither a mere pastime nor the main purpose, but a brilliantly utilized adjunct to his manipulation of money-making opportunities. He was not there as a doctrineaire or a devotee to sacrifice himself for an idea, nor to subject his brilliancy and originality to the practical test of great measures devised and shaped by himself. He did great things for himself, but when his supporters are asked to point out what he did for the country, they are reduced to the necessity of pointing out his brilliant personal encounters with CONWELL, KNOTT and BEN HILL, and the fierce sectional vituperations which he has resorted to in his letter of acceptance.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.
The record of the past year has been equally devoid of brilliancy in business and excitement in news, and there are very few newspapers in the country which have been able to hold their own. One of these is the Post-Dispatch, which is rapidly occupying the whole field of evening journalism in St. Louis, but which has not yet reached the limits of its growth. Another is the New York World, which furnishes the most startling illustration that the history of journalism can show, of rapid growth in a period of no extraordinary excitement.

Yesterday we published a statement of the increase of the advertising in its Sunday edition, showing that the volume of its business had increased eight-fold in a year. What the increase has been in its circulation is best shown by the following sworn statement from its issue of Wednesday:

STILL RISING!
"HIGH-WATER MARK YET," BUT A REGULAR, STEADY INCREASE:
We, the undersigned, Wm. H. HENRY, Superintendent, and FORD COTTELAND, Cashier of the New York World, solemnly swear that the ACTUAL, REGULAR, AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY WORLD for the month of July, 1884, was as follows:
SUNDAY, July 8, 72,650
SUNDAY, July 15, 72,650
SUNDAY, July 22, 72,650
SUNDAY, July 29, 72,650
This is a clear, bona-fide GAIN AND INCREASE OF SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (7550) COPIES FOR EACH ISSUE, compared with the last month before the change of proprietorship took place.

Wm. H. HENRY, Sup't.
FORD COTTELAND, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of July, 1884.
HENRY E. LYONS,
Notary Public (30), New York County.

No equal growth is recorded in the history of journalism. The WORLD is now among the great newspapers of the country in circulation, in advertising, in political and social influence, and it has every promise of pushing its way to the front, of taking the first place, and keeping it.

THE RECENT CONVERTS.
In imitation of Mr. Vincent Crummins repeating "There's another man in the pit," the Republican party is now chiefly engaged in announcing that another Irishman has flopped. There is hardly a day passes without one or more Irishmen of unknown antecedents being received into the fold with proper celebration. There is something exceedingly touching, not to say sentimental, in this. For thirty years the Republican party has not only gotten along without Irishmen, but it has occasionally checked any latent tendency to conversion by putting up unmistakable indications that no Irish need apply. Now it has seized on the scriptural aspect of the situation, and there is more joy in the camp over one Irishman who repents than over ninety-nine just men who have voted the straight ticket.

There are, however, one or two drawbacks on the beauty of the Irish conversions. Nearly all of the patriots who improve the occasion to advertise themselves mix up their new profession of faith with an adherence to the old paganism of dynamite. It is barely possible that existing prejudices against the murder of innocent women and children, and against the whole blatherskite school of professional agitators, may cause the party to lose more votes at one end than it gains at the other.

But even if this were not so, if each Irishman who flopped represented a vote gained at the election, just as Mr. Vincent Crummins' "another man in the pit" represented a vote, the Republican party of Maine adhered to so zealously during the twenty-five years of Mr. BLAINE'S ascendancy as its organizer and leader. It was from the beginning a fusion of NEAL DOW'S Protectionists with the Know Nothings, and under Mr. BLAINE'S management it never forgot its parentage nor missed an opportunity to show its old Know Nothing tinge to any Irishman or Catholic who dared to run for office in Mr. BLAINE'S State.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Friday, August 1, 1884.

ready and willing to deal with its own lawlessness, instead of falling into the bad habit of relying on outside assistance. It is all right to order out the State's volunteer soldiers when necessary to suppress a mob and protect a prisoner, but the moral effect is far better when this can be done by the ordinary resources of the civil power, under which the Sheriff can summon every man in the county to the defense of its peace and the enforcement of the law.

This kind of service is the very discipline which is most wanted in a population troubled with lynchings and such forms of mobocracy. It is needed to organize the people on the side of law and order, and it imbues them with a spirit and self-reliance that soon smother out the local tendency to outbreaks of violence. Local self-government, and the enforcement of the laws, by the people themselves and for themselves, are essential to the success of our system of government, and local officers and people should be held to the discharge of their duty in that regard instead of being accustomed to telegraph for soldiers every time there is a disturbance.

DOCTORS VISITING CHOLERA PATIENTS in the slums of Toulon have been driven away by the populace. They have had such poor success in treating the disease that they are suspected of deliberately helping the cholera to thin out the surplus population under instructions from the government. This suspicion is said to have arisen from the republication in France of a Berlin physician's paper lauding the cholera for sweeping off beings unfit for the struggle for existence. Naturally the ignorant have misinterpreted that paper, but it certainly told only the truth if it pointed out the well attested fact that cholera finds the great mass of its victims among people already weakened by disease or unweary by fright, or who cannot or will not live cleanly, orderly and wholesome lives. People who are reckless about their diet, or irregular and dissipated in their habits, or who are compelled to dwell amid foul, unwholesome surroundings, are generally the principal sufferers from the dread epidemic. Its other victims are found principally among the panic-stricken, or those already reduced by sickness. In all its visits to this country it has left unharmed the great body of those who go quietly about their business, adhering to their regular and wholesome habits of life. There seems to be a certain well-defined material on which it feeds in every locality it reaches, and having exhausted that, it leaves. A knowledge of this fact with timely warning of its approach stripped it of its former terrors and confined it to a few localities during its later visits to the United States. It comes to us in summer only, can hardly cross the ocean this season, and will probably not reach us at all in epidemic proportions.

BLAINE'S NEIGHBORS.
From the Augusta, Me., Cor. Boston Herald.
Not even Neal Dow who was run on the Prohibition ticket four years ago for the White House entreaties over it, but goes for Blaine with the whole crowd of Prohibitionists. The forty or fifty thousand avowed Prohibitionists of Maine will not only vote for Blaine, but will labor for him energetically. This may seem anomalous, and may surprise many, but the fact is, the Maine Prohibitionists have always worked in, and accomplished their purposes through, the Republican party. When the Republican party was originated, temperance was the cardinal plank in its platform. The Maine law was on trial. Mr. Blaine labored for it. His paper was the leading organ of the party. Through the labors of the Republican party, prohibition became the policy of the State. For the Prohibitionists to desert Blaine, who in the language of General Grant is "a man of the highest caliber," and who is undoubtedly the sentiment of the Prohibitionists, could hardly be expected.

PROPERTY DEARER THAN LIFE.
From the London Truth.
Sir William Charnley outdid himself at the Old Bailey last week. A man who had been concerned with four others in assaulting first, another man, and then a woman, was charged with the crime of woman in whose shop the first woman took refuge (the assault, in the last case, consisting of a blow on the head from which the woman ultimately died), was sentenced by the Common Sergeant to ten months' hard labor. A companion of this prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently three other prisoners, indicted for stealing linen, received from the same learned judge five years penal servitude. Sir William Charnley evidently has the true Conservative feeling about the sanctity of property.

NOT BORN TO DIE ON THE RAIL.
From the Boston Telegraph and Messenger.
The little baby who was thrown from a car window while the cars were in motion last February a year ago by its inhuman mother. Though the train was going at a high rate of speed the child received only a few bad bruises. It is now a bright, rosy-cheeked little fellow, looking as healthy as ever, with blue eyes. It was finely dressed, and seems to have the most careful attention from the lady who adopted it. She was offered \$500 for it at one time by a Northern man who had heard of its wonderful escape from death.

MEN OF MARK.
CAMERON has been named a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and Saint-Saëns an officer.
MR. HATTON, who helped to marshal the Arthur forces at Chicago, is ill in bed in Washington.
DANIEL O'CONNELL'S FAVOR may be seen for sale in that uproarious quarter of London, St. Giles.
The Marquis de Pineda of the Spanish Legation in Washington is said to be one of the best carmen on the Potomac.

It is a little remarkable what a bad man the Republican papers have discovered Mr. Beecher to be since the Democratic Convention. The circumstances it turns out that Beecher had a bad leg. His own busts furnished him all the bric-a-brac he could stand up under.
MR. HAYES has removed his bed-room farther from his house. He considers that in a cholera year foul air may be dangerous.
MR. O. A. CARPENTERS, who was last year tried and acquitted of the murder of Burne Burns at Lincoln, is now living at Blunt, Ark.

LONG RONALD GOWAN, a real live lord, suggests it as a good rule for "the people" to adopt the policy of a stranger announcing himself as a lord should be set down as a rascal.
LARRY GRANT had a little boy born to him while he was absent, and the child is now nearly 3 years old. His wife has been living at San Diego, Cal., but is now on her way East.
BRACKER CARLSON and his family have arrived at their home in Corning, N.Y., where they will spend the summer. When the newspaper opens the Speaker will take an active part in it.
Gen. BROWN of the Salvation Army evidently has decided that he shall be slaughtered by an ostracized

BLAINE'S FORTUNE.

How One Millionaire Made His Little Pile.

The Smart Maine Politician as His Neighbors Know Him.

Augusta, Me., Correspondence of the Springfield, Mass., Republican.

When a man cuts a great figure in the world it is always interesting to know what his intimate acquaintances and neighbors—the persons who know him in obscurity and have watched his rise in the world—think and say about him; whether they respect or distrust him; whether they speak well or ill of him. This is the home of James G. Blaine, the favorite Presidential candidate of a vast body of American citizens, and there are few men of whom so much that is of interest might be written from his own neighborhood. Many facts in his remarkable career are still unknown except to those who reside here. Mr. Blaine has lived here for twenty-five years. Born in Pennsylvania in 1831, his first occupation in life after he graduated from college was that of a school-teacher. He found employment in Frankfort, Ky., and it was perhaps the best of his early training in the August Temple Bar, entitled "The Red Man." The same locality, and made her the wife of a brilliant young pedagogue from Pennsylvania. They came here to be married, and, once here, he stayed. But he did not continue a school teacher. Other opportunities soon opened to him. He was poor, but he knew how to make friends. He joined the orthodox Congregational Church. The brothers of his wife were strong and successful men. There was a political revolution in the State contemporaneous with his arrival. The old Democratic party, which had held the State so long, was dispossessed, and the friends of freedom and temperance obtained control. Mr. Blaine naturally drifted into politics and journalism. The position of state printing made the Kennebec Journal a valuable property, and Mr. Blaine, now United States Minister to Sweden, made Blaine his editorial assistant and partner. They lost the state printing in 1855, but published again in 1857, and prospered in a modest way. The Journal was an "organ" and Blaine soon won a political acquaintance that extended all over the State. But the field was a narrow one, and Mr. Blaine began to look for wider opportunities. He secured an engagement as an editorial writer on the Portland Daily Advertiser. His salary was \$1,000 a year; but he had a large family, and he needed more. The end of the year he asked for \$1,300. The proprietors could not or would not make the increase, and Mr. Blaine came back to Augusta. He sought office. His ambition and his talent carried him into the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1861. He began to assume prominence in the party. His first opportunities for leadership were found in the exciting period that preceded the outbreak of the war. He was from the first a spirited and efficient party man, but when the question of declaring the purposes of the Republican party toward the already rebellious South arose in 1861, Mr. Blaine went with those who thought it unwise to say to the South that it was a rebellion. The Republicans would abolish slavery. He stoutly opposed any threats toward the South or any proposition that slavery must be extinguished. He was not then a stalwart. The course of the South won took from him his Northern popularity. He was then a moderate. Mr. Blaine was three times elected to the Legislature, his talents were recognized, and he easily won the office of Speaker of the House in 1865. When the war period opened with its revolution in prices and its vast opportunities for speculation, there was probably no man in the State of Maine who more clearly perceived the advantage to wealth, then pecuniary success, than Mr. Blaine. Possessing a remarkable natural power for organization and management, he was a great success. He was a slave for opportunity. Mr. Blaine not only seized upon opportunities that came, he created opportunities. Mr. Lincoln had just been elected President at the head of the War Department, and Mr. Cameron had just been appointed Secretary of the War Department. Mr. Blaine was a Pennsylvania man, and from the very first found that he could obtain favors at the War Department, nobody needs to be told, where all things went for favors. Mr. Blaine was a man of great energy and ambition. He made himself rich in Congress. It is not true. His friends here testify that he was rich long before he went to Congress, for he had accumulated a fortune in the House of Representatives until 1863. 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